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ductive labor from the life of the young without introducing it, except in sugar-coated doses, into education. Yet of all the influences that have educated the young of mankind, productive labor has always been the most important, and during most of the history of the race almost the only consciously directed one. But we shut it out entirely. Again, we have thought much of social and political equality in our education, but not at all of equality of educational opportunity. The old world has long had industrial training upon the basis of social inequality. It is ours to institute it upon one of equality in social and political life. This book gives us the point of view—and it helps us on the way.

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*A Documentary History of American Industrial Society.* Edited by JOHN R. COMMONS, ULRICH B. PHILLIPS, EUGENE A. GILMORE, HELEN L. SUMNER, and JOHN B. ANDREWS. Prepared under the auspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, with the Coöperation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. With preface by Richard T. Ely and introduction by John B. Clark. Vols. I and II: Plantation and Frontier. By Ulrich B. Phillips. Pp. 375; 379. (Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1910. Price, set of 10 vols., \$50.).

The appearance of the *Documentary History of American Industrial Society* is a significant event in the history of economics in the United States, and one that must be warmly welcomed by all students of economics, as well as by those of history and the other social sciences. It marks the first effort on a large scale to collect and preserve the rapidly disappearing material bearing upon labor conditions in this country. Collections illustrative of the political, military, and biographical history of the country have been made, but now, for almost the first time, the even more essential economic factors in our national development are adequately dealt with. And it is to be hoped that the signal success of this initial undertaking will stimulate to like endeavor in other fields of economic and industrial history. For the work so far done, the highest praise must be

accorded to Professor Commons and his able collaborators, to Professor Ely, who furnishes an interesting preface, tracing the inception and successful completion of the plan, to those who gave their financial support to the work, and finally to the publishers, who have done their best to make the volumes worthy of the occasion, in an enterprise in which the ordinary commercial motive is—to say the least—not prominent. It is sincerely to be hoped that Professor Ely may arrange to have printed—or persuade the Carnegie Institution so to do—the card catalogues of the existing material, with its place of location, that have been compiled in the preparation of the present volumes. A suggestive general introduction has been written for the series by Prof. John B. Clark, who emphasizes the need of the study of economic factors for the sake of a true understanding of history, and also to furnish data for economic generalizations and for the testing of economic theory.

Professor Phillips, the editor of the two volumes under review, furnishes a scholarly and thoughtful introduction, setting forth the course of economic development in the South, and thus furnishing the necessary background and purposes in the selection of the material which he has brought together. The keynote of southern industrial history, he says, has been the struggle for survival of three types of economic organization, namely, the plantation, the small farm, and the frontier. The last has of course constantly given way to one of the other two forms, between which the real struggle has unceasingly continued. The size of the business unit in southern agriculture, as in modern business, has in each case been determined by the question of its efficiency. In colonial Virginia and South Carolina the culture of tobacco and of rice and indigo gave the greater advantages to the large plantation, which accordingly displaced the small farms and sent the farmers to the back country. By the time of the War of Independence the adjustment had been completed, and the then settled country was divided up among these three types of organization, corresponding to their success in solving most efficiently the problems of production. The introduction of upland cotton and of sugar introduced a new competition for land, and a wild irregular struggle for the control of the new lands of the Southwest took place between these competing types, a struggle which by 1860 had again resulted in a practical adjustment. Under this adjustment the sugar and much of the

cotton was being produced under the plantation system, the frontier method of farming had almost disappeared, and the small farms of the white settlers occupied Virginia and Maryland, the Piedmont region, and most of Kentucky and Tennessee.

An understanding of this movement is essential, for the material in the two volumes is arranged to illustrate this process of struggle, selection, and adaptation. The material<sup>1</sup> is arranged logically and not chronologically; the organization of these industrial types or units is illustrated, and not the historical movement itself. By way of illustration of this statement it may be noted that under the first heading, Plantation Management, the first selection bears the date 1759, the second 1857; the next four topics are illustrated respectively by selections bearing the divergent dates 1785, 1837, 1850, and 1767. Now there are great advantages in such an arrangement, as it is more essential to contrast the typical plantation with the small farm, than a tobacco plantation of 1730 with a cotton plantation of 1830; moreover, the limitations of space and also of material doubtless make such a treatment preferable. Many students will nevertheless probably regret the absence of the other arrangement, though it may be said that out of the abundant material offered it would be possible to make selections to illustrate other points of view.

Of the three types of agricultural organization which Professor Phillips describes, overwhelmingly the largest part of the material deals with the plantation. The frontier is sufficiently illustrated, but only one chapter with four selections, in a total of twenty-three chapters, deals with the small farmers, the white yeomen of the South. That this is an inadequate treatment of this important group is shown by the fact that there were large sections of the South in which there were practically no slaves, but where agriculture and industry were carried on by small yeomen farmers and artisans. Numerically they were more important than the planters, and, as the economic basis of slavery declined with the exhaustion of free land and the resort to more intensive cultivation, they would doubtless in time have supplanted the cotton planter, as indeed they had already done in the growing of tobacco in Virginia. It seems regrettable, therefore, that selections could not have been found to illustrate more adequately this type of organization.

This is the more regrettable because the editor has shown rare skill and wisdom in the choice of the extracts he has brought together. Three qualities, he says, were made the tests of selection—rarity, unconsciousness, and faithful illustration, especially the last. The result is a most happy one, and presents a vivid, if not wholly complete, picture of southern economic development. They should always, however, be read in connection with the editor's analysis in the introduction, for, as he points out, in some places the picture is somewhat idyllic, as in the description of Plantation Management, and in some too dark, as in the chapter on Overseers. All in all, these two initial volumes must be regarded as of very great value and significance. They have set a high standard for the rest of the series.

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*The Economic Causes of Great Fortunes.* By ANNA YOUNGMAN.  
(New York: Bankers' Publishing Company. 1909. Pp. 185.)

After a brief introduction dealing with method, the author devotes two chapters to an account of the development of the fortunes of John Jacob Astor, and of Jay Gould, and then a chapter to the group activities of "Standard Oil" and "Morgan" men. Chapter 5 discusses factors in gaining on the basis of preceding data, and the final chapter touches upon the question of the social service of fortune-makers. The reviewer feels the lack of either conclusion or summary; in other words the book seems to lack point.

At the beginning we find the well-worn contrast between deduction and induction. The author, with much consciousness of virtue, chooses the latter method. Analysis that is "impersonally theoretical, seeking occasional corroboration by an appeal to the facts" (as she describes or caricatures it) is a ludicrous man-of-straw. That the procedure of scientific investigation can be otherwise than *both* from hypotheses to facts and from facts to hypotheses is the radical error. Dr. Youngman is fully conscious of the smallness of her inductive basis, hence is guarded on that side. But is she guided by no principles in her selection of cases? Why